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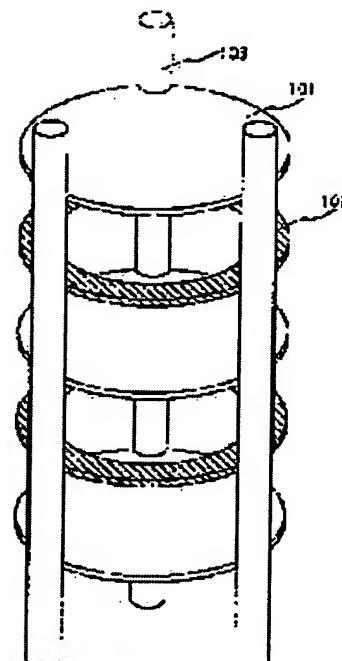
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(54) LOW-PRESSURE CVD DEVICE

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To suppress the growth of a thick film at the peripheral part of the substrate of a coating to be formed by a low-pressure CVD method using an active gas by providing an annular frame which opposes the peripheral part of the substrate between at least two substrates which are installed by lamination with a specific gap.

SOLUTION: With at least two substrates 101, a coating formation surface opposes a correction frame 102 with a gap of a frame (correction frame) 102, the substrates 101 are supported by a port post 103 or is installed on a tray which is supported by the port post 103, and is installed in the reaction container of a pressure reducing CVD device. The correction frame 102 is a flat plate with nearly an annular shape (ring shape) with a specific width. Namely, it is a flat plate with an opening which is nearly similar to an outer shape. By adjusting the width (frame width) of the flat surface at an annular part on the flat surface of the correction frame 102, the film thickness of the coating at the peripheral part of the substrate can be controlled.



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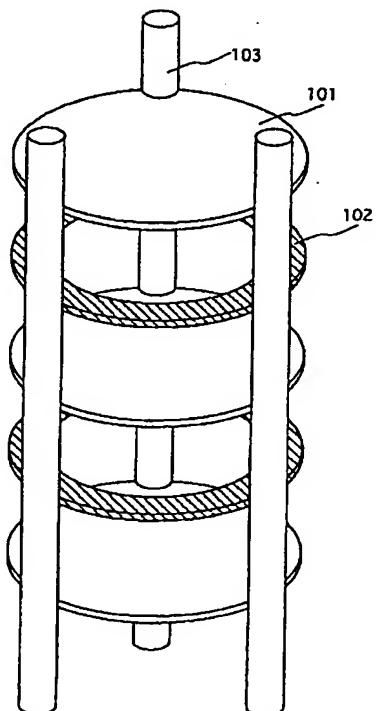
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(54)【発明の名称】 減圧CVD装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、高い生産性を有しつつ、成膜される被膜の基板面内における膜厚分布の均一性を高める。

【構成】反応容器内において、所定の間隔を有して積層して設置された、少なくとも2枚の基板に対して成膜を行う、減圧CVD装置であって、前記基板の間には、基板の周辺部に対向した、環状の枠が設けられている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】反応容器内において、所定の間隔を有して積層して設置された、少なくとも2枚の基板に対して成膜を行う、減圧CVD装置であって、

前記基板の間には、基板の周辺部に対向した、環状の枠が設けられていることを特徴とする減圧CVD装置。

【請求項2】反応容器内において、所定の間隔を有して積層して設置された、少なくとも2枚の基板に対して成膜を行う、減圧CVD装置であって、

前記基板の間には、基板の周辺部に対向した、環状の枠が設けられており、

該枠は、概略環状の平面形状を有する平板であり、前記基板の外形と概略合同または相似な外形を有し、前記基板の被膜形成面に対向して設けられていることを特徴とする減圧CVD装置。

【請求項3】反応容器内において、所定の間隔を有して積層して設置された、少なくとも2枚の基板に対して成膜を行う、減圧CVD装置であって、

前記基板の間には、基板の周辺部に対向した、環状の枠が設けられており、

該枠は、概略環状の平面形状を有する平板であり、前記基板の外形と概略合同または相似な外形を有し、前記基板の被膜形成面に対向して設けられており、単数または複数の、欠切部または開孔が設けられていることを特徴とする減圧CVD装置。

【請求項4】請求項3において、欠切部または開孔は、基板を支持するポート柱の付近に設けられていることを特徴とする減圧CVD装置。

【請求項5】請求項1～4において、枠の外形の大きさは、基板の外形の大きさと概略同一またはそれ以上の大きさであることを特徴とする減圧CVD装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、活性なガスを用いた減圧(LP)CVD法をにより被膜を形成するに際し、多量の基板に対し、各基板面内において均一な膜厚分布を有する被膜を成膜する方法および装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】基板上に、珪素膜(多結晶、アモルファス)や酸化珪素膜等を設ける方法として、減圧(LP)CVD法が知られている。減圧CVD法は、反応容器内の圧力1Torr以下程度の減圧下において、反応容器内に、原料ガスが導出され、気相化学的反応を用いて基板上に被膜を形成する方法である。図6に、従来の減圧CVD装置を示す。反応容器601内に、基板605が、図示しないポート柱により支持されて、所定の間隔を開けて積層して設けられている。基板はポート(図示せず)に直接設置されるだけではなく、ポートにトレーが設けられ、該トレーの上に基板が設置されることも多い。ガス流入口602より、反応ガスが流入され、排気

口603より排気がなされる。反応容器601は、ヒーター204により加熱される。減圧CVD法は、図6に示す装置のように、反応容器内に設置された、多量の基板に対し、同時に処理、成膜することができ、多量生産に適している。

【0003】

【従来技術の問題点】しかしながら、この減圧CVD法であって、特にSi₂H₆やO₂+SiH₄といった、反応の激しい活性なガスを使用する場合に、成膜される被膜は、基板の周辺部の方が、基板の中心部より膜厚が厚くなってしまい、基板面内における膜厚の分布が、不均一になりやすいという問題がある。加えて、生産性を上げるためにには、反応容器内の各基板の間隔を狭めて、一度の処理でなるべく多くの基板を処理する必要がある。ところが、基板の間隔を狭めると、基板中央付近の膜厚が著しく薄くなり、相対的に基板の周辺部の膜厚の増加がより促進されてしまう。したがって、基板面内において均一な膜厚分布が得られないことが多い。

【0004】例えば、図7に、従来のLPCVD法によるa-Si膜の成膜における膜厚分布示す。図7において、反応ガスとしてSi₂H₆を用い、成膜温度は465℃、Si₂H₆分圧0.18Torrである。図7において、distance(距離)、基板(ここでは300mm□)の一辺から基板の中心までの距離を示す。図7に示すように、基板ピッチ(基板間隔)が10mm、20mm、40mmのいずれの場合においても、基板周辺部(ここでは距離0mmすなわち基板周囲～約50mm部分)の膜厚が、基板中央部分(ここでは約50mm～150mm部分)に比較して、厚くなっている。したがって、基板面内の膜厚分布が均一となる領域が限られてしまうため、基板面積が有効に利用されない。場合によつては、基板面積の50%程度までしか均一な膜厚が得られず、生産性の低下や、コスト高の原因となっていた。

【0005】また、減圧CVD法において、膜厚分布を均一にするために、基板間隔を広くすることも行われている。基板間隔を広げることの有効性は、図7において、基板間隔が10mmのときと、40mmのときでは、40mmの方が膜厚分布が均一となっていることからもわかる。しかし、基板間隔を広くすると、同時に処理できる基板の枚数が減るため、生産性が低下し、バッチ処理における多量処理という、減圧CVD法のメリットが薄れる。特に、Si₂H₆やO₂+SiH₄系のガスを用いた場合、基板周辺部における膜厚が厚くなりやすいため、基板間隔を広くとっておく必要があり、生産性の低下が顕著となる。したがって、従来の減圧CVD法は、減圧CVD法によって成膜された基板を用いた製品の、コスト低下を困難としていた。

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、被膜形成材料の、基板

表面への供給量の、基板面内における分布を制御することを目的とする。本発明は、活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、膜厚の基板面内の分布を制御することを目的とする。本発明は、活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、高い生産性を有しつつ、成膜される被膜の基板面内における膜厚分布の均一性を高めることを目的とする。本発明は、活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、成膜される被膜の基板周辺部の膜厚の成長を抑えて、膜厚分布の均一性を高めることを目的とする。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決するためには、本発明は、反応容器内において、所定の間隔を有して積層して設置された、少なくとも2枚の基板に対して成膜を行う、減圧CVD装置であって、前記基板の間には、基板の周辺部に対向した、環状の枠が設けられていることを特徴とする減圧CVD装置である。

【0008】本発明の他の構成は、反応容器内において、所定の間隔を有して積層して設置された、少なくとも2枚の基板に対して成膜を行う、減圧CVD装置であって、前記基板の間には、基板の周辺部に対向した、環状の枠が設けられており、該枠は、概略環状の平面形状を有する平板であり、前記基板の外形と概略合同または相似な外形を有し、前記基板の被膜形成面に対向して設けられていることを特徴とする減圧CVD装置である。

【0009】図1に、本発明の減圧CVD装置の基板の設置状態を示す。図1に示すように、少なくとも2枚の基板101は、枠（以下補正フレームという）102を間に置いて、被膜形成面が補正フレーム102と対向しており、ポート103に支えられて、あるいはポート柱に支えられたトレー上に設置され、減圧CVD装置の反応容器内に設置される。上記構成により、基板間隔を狭くしても、成膜される被膜の、基板の周辺部における膜厚の増加を防ぎ、基板面内の膜厚分布を極めて均一なものとすることができます。よって、均一な膜厚分布の被膜の、基板への成膜を、生産性良く行うことができる。また、反応容器は従来の大きさのままでも、基板の間隔を狭めることができるために、同時に処理できる基板の枚数を、従来の数倍とすることができます。また、基板自体も大型化できる。したがって、大幅に生産性を向上させることができ、また、低コスト化を図れる。また、本発明の方法および装置において、成膜速度、膜質等は、従来とかわらない。

【0010】図3に、補正フレームの平面形状を示す。補正フレームは、代表的には図3（A）、（B）に示すように、平面形状が、特定の幅の概略環状（リング状）を有する平板である。すなわち、外形とほぼ相似な開孔を有した平板である。補正フレームの平面における、環状部分の平面の幅302、312を、以下フレーム幅という。フレーム幅を調整することで、基板周辺部の被膜の膜厚を制御できる。フレーム幅を大きくするほど、基

板周辺部の被膜の膜厚増加を抑制する効果が大きくなる。逆に、フレーム幅を小さくすると、補正フレームを設けない状態に近づき、基板周辺部の被膜の膜厚増加の抑制効果は薄れる。補正フレームは、平板のみならず、その断面形状を、円、梢円、四角、多角形等、様々な形としてもよい。

【0011】補正フレームの外形（外周の形状）は、基板の周辺部に対向するため、円形や四角形など、基板（あるいはトレー）の外形と概略合同または相似した形を有している。補正フレームの外形の大きさ（例えば基板、フレームが円形の場合、その直径）は、基板（あるいはトレー）の外形の大きさと概略同一またはそれ以上の大きさを有しているものを用いる。すなわち、基板の周辺が、対向する補正フレームより外側にはみ出さないようにする。補正フレームの外形の大きさの方が、基板（あるいはトレー）の外形の大きさより小さいと、基板周辺部の膜厚の増大を抑制する効果が十分に得られない。補正フレームを構成する材料としては、被膜形成材料が付着する性質を有するものであれば、どのようなものでも用いることができる。また、耐熱性を有し、加工が容易であるものが望ましい。代表的には、石英が用いられるが、他に、例えば、金属、ガラス、SiC、等を用いることができる。補正フレームの厚さは、適度な強度が得られる程度であればよい。

【0012】補正フレームは、基板と基板（またはトレー）の間に設置され、双方の何れの基板からも離間して設けられる。反応容器内に、基板のみ、またはトレーの両面に基板を設置して、基板両面に対して成膜を行う場合、補正フレームは、基板間の中間の位置（距離）に設置される。一方、トレーの一方のみに基板を設置する場合など、基板の一方の面のみに成膜する場合、基板の被膜形成面と、被膜形成面側に設けられている補正フレームとの距離と比較して、該補正フレームと、該補正フレームが対向する基板またはトレーの裏面（すなわち成膜を目的としない側）との距離を、小さくしてもよい。このようにすることで、基板を設置する間隔をより小さくして、より多くの基板に対して同時に処理できるようになり、生産性が高まる。もちろん、補正フレームの位置は、基板間の中間の位置であってもよい。また、補正フレームは、複数設けてもよい。

【0013】また、本発明の他の構成は、反応容器内において、所定の間隔を有して積層して設置された、少なくとも2枚の基板に対して成膜を行う、減圧CVD装置であって、前記基板の間には、基板の周辺部に対向した、環状の枠が設けられており、該枠は、概略環状の平面形状を有する平板であり、前記基板の外形と概略合同または相似な外形を有し、前記基板の被膜形成面に対向して設けられており、単数または複数の、欠切部または開孔が設けられていることを特徴とする減圧CVD装置である。

【0014】補正フレームを設けることによって、特に基板周辺部において、膜厚が部分的に薄くなってしまう場合が生じる。このような場合に、補正フレームの、基板の被膜の膜厚が薄くなってしまう部分に対向する位置およびその近傍に、欠切部や開孔を設ける。これにより、より均一な基板面内の膜厚分布を有する被膜を形成することができる。その結果、被膜の微妙な膜厚制御が可能となる。

【0015】図5に補正フレームを用いた際の被膜の形成状態の例を示す。例えば、前述の、補正フレームを用いた減圧CVD装置で、多量の基板に対して被膜形成を行った場合、図5(A)、(B)に示すように、成膜された被膜501、511の周辺部において、膜厚が部分的に薄い領域502、512が形成されることがある。この領域、502、512が形成される理由としては、多量の基板またはトレーを支えるために用いられるポート柱503、513に、被膜形成材料が付着する、あるいは、ポート柱により、ポート柱近傍の基板表面への被膜形成材料の流入が妨げられる、等の原因により、ポート柱付近の被膜形成材料が少なくなるためであると考えられる。

【0016】この現象の対策として、図4に示す補正フレームを用いる。図4に、補正フレームの他の平面形状を示す。図4(A)、(B)の補正フレーム401、411は、欠切部402、412を有する。この欠切部は、補正フレームの、ポート柱403、413に対応する位置に設けられている。また、欠切部に代えて、開孔であってもよい。状況に応じて欠切部と開孔を併設してもよい。

【0017】このように、欠切部または開孔を補正フレームに設けることで、補正フレームを用いた成膜時における、基板周辺部やポート柱付近における被膜形成材料の減少を防ぐことができる。その結果、ポート柱近傍の被膜の膜厚の減少を防ぎ、基板周辺部における膜厚分布をも均一にすることができる。

【0018】欠切部402、412の形状や大きさは任意であるが、ポートの柱の存在による基板周辺の膜厚の減少を、十分に打ち消すことができるものであることが重要である。

【0019】

【作用】図7に示すように、活性な反応ガスを用いたLPCVD法における膜厚分布は2本の直線で近似できる。このことは、主に、A、B領域で、反応係数や吸着率等が異なる2種類の被膜形成材料（活性種）による成膜が行われていることを示していると考えられる。これが、このような膜厚分布を形成するに寄与していると考えられる。ここでは、A領域の被膜形成材料として、活性な（すなわち、反応係数や吸着率が高い）Ra、B領域の被膜形成材料として、Raより劣る活性のRbが、それぞれ被膜を構成しているとする。活性なRaは、基

板外周から基板間に流入するに際し、基板周辺部ではほぼすべてのRaが被膜を形成してしまい、基板の中央付近にたどり付く前に消費されてしまう。一方、Rbは、Raより活性ではなく、基板の中央付近まで十分に流入することができるため、基板表面全体にはほぼ均一に付着する。したがって、基板周辺部の膜厚が、基板の中央部分より厚くなってしまう。しかも、基板間隔が狭くなるほど、活性なRaの消費に対して、流入（拡散）して供給される量が減少するため、基板中央へたどり着くRbの量がより減少する。その結果、基板中央部の膜厚が、基板周辺部に対してより薄くなってしまう。

【0020】本出願人は、この問題を解決するために、基板の周辺部に、活性なRaを消費する場所を設ければよいことを見出した。本発明は、上述したように、被膜が成膜される、複数の基板の間に、補正フレームとして、概略環状の平面形状を有する平板であって、基板の外形と概略合同または相似な外形を有し、前記基板の被膜形成面に対向して設けられた、被膜形成材料が付着する性質を有するものを、基板やトレーに接することなく、基板面に対して平行に設ける。すると、成膜時に、活性な被膜形成材料Raが、基板のみならず、補正フレームにも付着するため、基板周辺部付近における活性種の消費量が増加する。ゆえに、基板周辺部に対する被膜形成材料の供給量が、補正フレームを設けない場合に比較して、低減するように制御することができる。その結果、基板の周辺部における被膜の膜厚増加を防ぐことができる。

【0021】さらに、補正フレームに欠切部や開孔を設けることで、基板周辺部の膜厚の微妙な制御が可能となり、例えば、ポートの柱の存在により生じる、基板周辺部の膜厚分布の不均一を低減することができる。この効果が生じる理由としては、補正フレームの、欠切部または開孔を設けた部分は、他の箇所に比較して補正フレームの面積が小さい（単位面積あたりに補正フレームの面が占める割合が小さい）ため、被膜形成材料の付着量が減り、被膜形成材料の消費量が少なくなる。その結果、欠切部や開孔に対向する位置の、基板上の領域に対し、他の箇所より多く被膜形成材料が供給され、膜厚が厚くなるためである。

【0022】本発明は、反応の激しい活性なガスを用いる場合において、膜厚分布の均一化の効果は大きい。また、本発明は、基板温度より、反応ガスの活性種の拡散量が、成長速度に大きく影響する場合において、特に有効である。したがって、例えば、Si₂H₆を用いて珪素膜を形成する場合や、O₂とSiH₄を用いて、酸化珪素膜を形成する場合において、本発明は有効である。以下に、実施例を示す。

【0023】

【実施例】

【実施例1】ソースガスとして、Si₂H₆を用いたL

P-CVD法により、基板上にa-Si膜を成膜した例を示す。図2に、実施例1で用いる減圧CVD装置を示す。図2において、反応容器201内に、基板205、補正フレーム206が、図示しないポート柱により支持され、所定の間隔を開けて積層して設けられている。ガス流入口202より、反応ガスが流入され、排気口203より排気がなされる。反応容器201は、ヒーター204により加熱される。基板205として、300mm×300mm、厚さ1.1mmのコーニング7059等の低アルカリガラスが使用される。補正フレーム206は、図3(B)に示す補正フレーム311と同一の構造を有し、300mm×300mm、厚さ3mmの石英基板により構成される。

【0024】次に、図1に示すように、基板205、補正フレーム206が保持されて、LP-CVD装置内に配置される。ここでは、基板ピッチ(基板間隔)が、40mm、および20mmの2つの場合についての成膜を試みる。また、補正フレーム206は、各基板205間の中間に設けられる。

【0025】成膜温度は465°C、ガス流量は、Si₂H₆を300sccm、Heを300sccm、圧力0.36Torr、Si₂H₆の分圧0.18Torrである。基板間隔が、40mmのとき、成膜時間は6minとし、基板間隔が、20mmのとき、成膜時間は、10minとし、a-Si膜が400Åの膜厚に形成される。ここでは、補正フレーム206のフレーム幅を0mm(補正フレームなし)、10mm、20mm、30mm、40mmと条件を変えて、成膜が行われた。図8に実施例1で成膜したa-Si膜の基板平面での膜厚分布を示す。図8において、distance(距離)は、基板の外周からの距離を示し、150mmの地点が基板の中心である。図8(A)および(B)に示すように、成膜されたa-Si膜は、補正フレーム206によって膜厚が減少し、補正フレーム206のフレーム幅が大きいほど、基板周辺部分の膜厚が薄くなっていることが分かる。

【0026】また、基板間隔が20mmの場合の方が、補正フレーム206を設けた際の、膜厚の減少の度合いが大きい。すなわち、基板間隔が小さい方が、膜厚分布が、補正フレームの存在によって大きく変化する。以上のようにして、基板上に、均一な膜厚を有するa-Si膜を成膜することができた。

【0027】【実施例2】実施例2では、ポートの柱の影となって、成膜されるa-Si膜の一部が薄くなってしまうことを防ぐ構成を示す。実施例2において、補正フレームとして、図4(B)の構成を有するものを用いた。すなわち、補正フレーム411において、ポートの柱413が接する場所の付近においては、欠切部412を設ける。使用した補正フレームは、フレーム幅20mm、欠切部は、1.5cm角の正方形状の角穴とした。

ポート柱の直径は30mmとした。

【0028】成膜条件(ガス種、圧力、成膜時間、成膜速度)は実施例1と同様とした。基板間隔は、30mmとし、補正フレームを基板間の中間に、基板面に平行に設けられる。

【0029】このようにして成膜した結果を、図9に示す。図9は、基板の外周端から15mm内側の箇所の、補正フレームに欠切部を設けた場合と設けなかった場合における膜厚を示す。欠切部を設けなかった場合、約4cm幅にわたって、膜厚が50Å程度薄くなってしまう場所が生じる。一方、欠切部を設けた場合、膜厚の変化はほとんど見られない。このように、補正フレームに欠切部を設けることで、ポート柱が存在していても、基板周辺部において均一な膜厚分布を有するa-Si膜を形成することができる。

【0030】【実施例3】実施例3では、補正フレームに開孔を設け、基板周辺部の膜厚をより均一化した例を示す。図11に、被膜の膜厚分布の例を示す。実施例1で用いた補正フレームは、図11に示すように、補正フレームを用いない場合(a)より、補正フレームを用いた場合(b)の方が、基板周辺部に形成される被膜の膜厚の増大を抑制することはできたが、基板周辺部の膜厚が必要以上に薄くなってしまい、膜厚の面内均一性が、十分に得られない場合があった。そこで、補正フレームに、開孔を設け、膜厚抑制の程度を緩和する。

【0031】図10に、実施例3で用いる補正フレームの形状を示す。図10(b)は、図10(a)のa-b断面である。図10に示すように、フレーム1001に開孔1002、1003を設ける。開孔は、成膜される被膜が、基板の周辺部において、膜厚が均一となるように設けられ、その形状、位置、大きさは任意である。また、開孔に代えて、欠切部を設けてもよい。例えば、図10に示すように、スリット状の開孔を同心状に数個設けると、図11(c)に示すように、基板周辺部における膜厚が、開孔を設けなかった場合に比較して、なだらかに変化し、基板面内の均一性をさらに高めることができる。補正フレームを設けた場合の、基板周辺部の膜厚の不均一は、基板間隔が狭いと悪化する傾向があるが、実施例3で示すように補正フレームに開孔(または欠切部)を設けることで、基板面内の膜厚の均一性を高めることができ、その結果、反応容器内に多数の基板を設置して、より生産性が高く、かつ面内均一性の高い被膜形成を行うことができる。

【0032】開孔は、スリット状のみでなく、丸や四角の形状の開孔を、多数設けてもよい。孔径を代えててもよい。開孔を大きくする、あるいは、数を増やすことにより、補正フレームの単位面積当たりに補正フレームの面が占める面積の割合が低くなると、膜厚抑制の程度が低くなる。さらに、開孔の孔径(大きさ)や、数、形状を、被膜成膜状態に合わせて変化させることで、補正フ

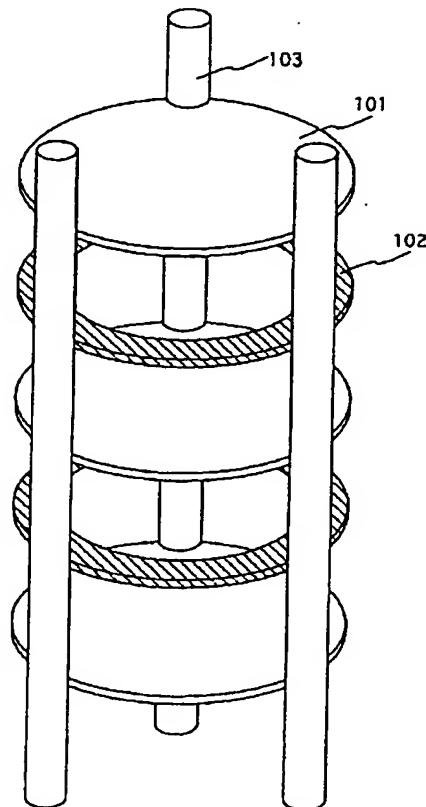
レームの単位面積当たりに補正フレームの面が占める面積の割合を、補正フレームの外周から中心にかけて（すなわちフレーム幅方向に）変化させることで、基板周辺部の膜厚の微妙な制御が可能となる。その結果、極めて均一な面内均一性を有する被膜を成膜することができる。

【0033】

【発明の効果】本発明により、活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、被膜形成材料の、基板表面への供給量の、基板面内における分布を制御することができた。また、本発明により、活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、膜厚の基板面内の分布を制御することができた。また、本発明により、活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、高い生産性を有しつつ、成膜される被膜の基板面内における膜厚分布の均一性を高めることができた。また、本発明により、活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、成膜される被膜の基板周辺部の膜厚の増大を抑えて、膜厚分布の均一性を高めることができた。また、本発明により、活性なガスを用いる減圧CVD法において、基板またはトレーを支えるポート柱の影響による、基板周辺部におけるポート柱付近の膜厚分布の減少を防止することができた。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】



【図1】 本発明の減圧CVD装置の基板の設置状態を示す図。

【図2】 実施例1で用いる減圧CVD装置を示す図。

【図3】 補正フレームの平面形状を示す図。

【図4】 補正フレームの他の平面形状を示す図。

【図5】 補正フレームを用いた際の被膜の形成状態の例を示す図。

【図6】 従来の減圧CVD装置を示す図。

【図7】 従来のLPCVD法によるa-Si膜の成膜における膜厚分布示す図。

【図8】 実施例1で成膜したa-Si膜の膜厚分布を示す図。

【図9】 基板の外周端から15mm内側の箇所の、補正フレームに欠切部を設けた場合と設けなかった場合における膜厚を示す図。

【図10】 実施例3で用いる補正フレームの形状を示す図。

【図11】 被膜の膜厚分布の例を示す図。

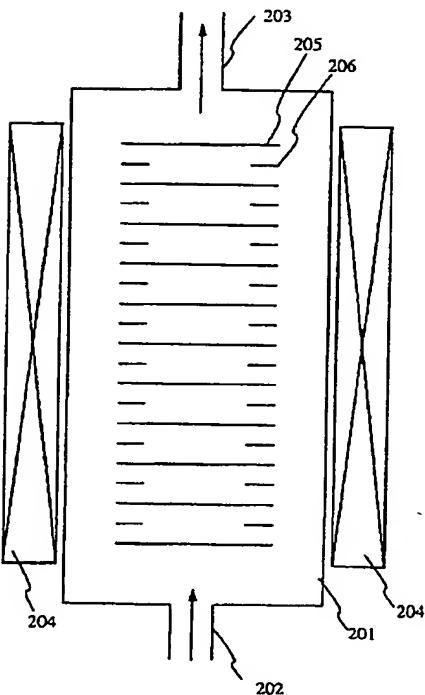
【符号の説明】

101 基板

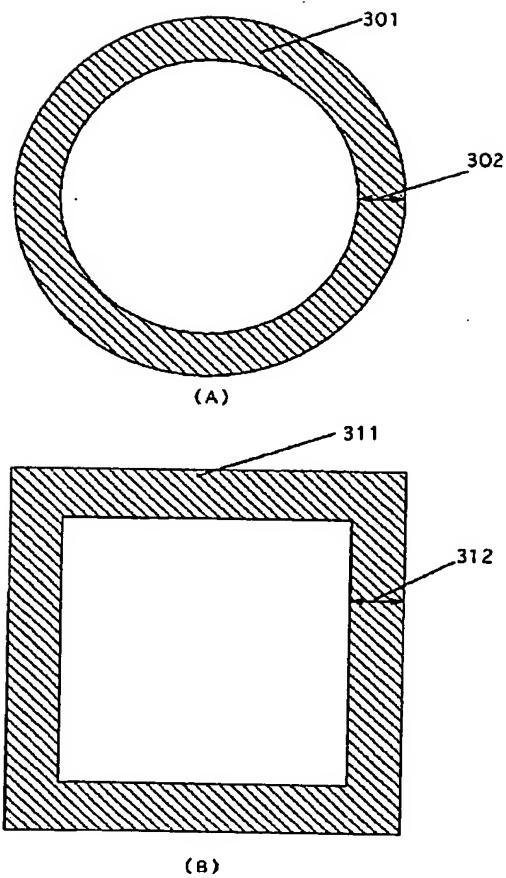
102 補正フレーム

103 ポート柱

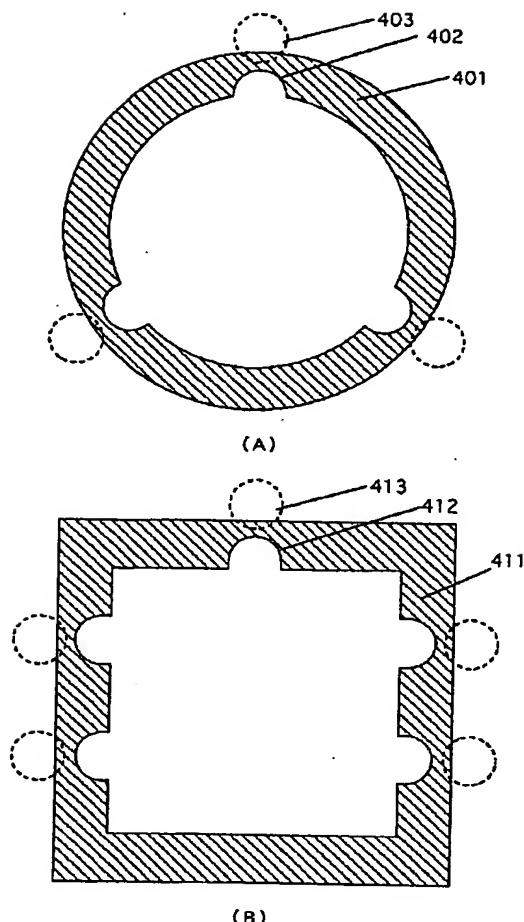
【図2】



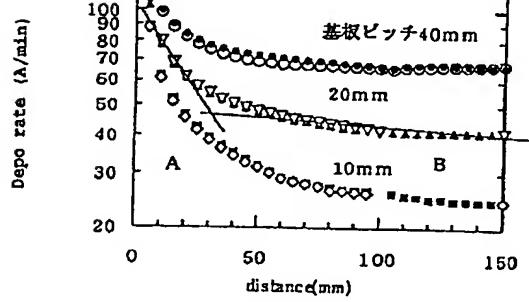
【図3】



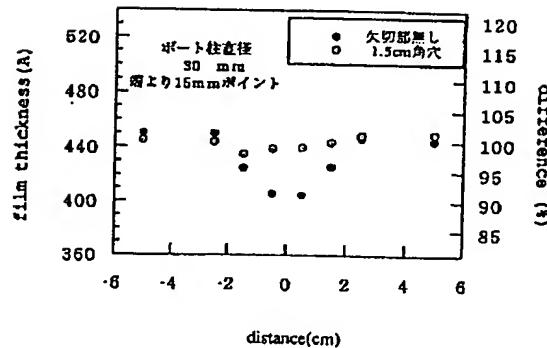
【図4】



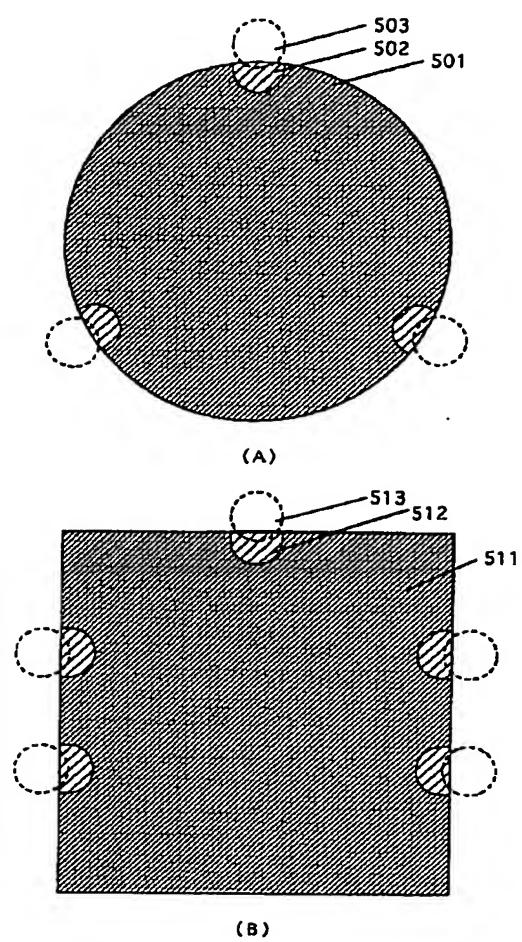
【図7】



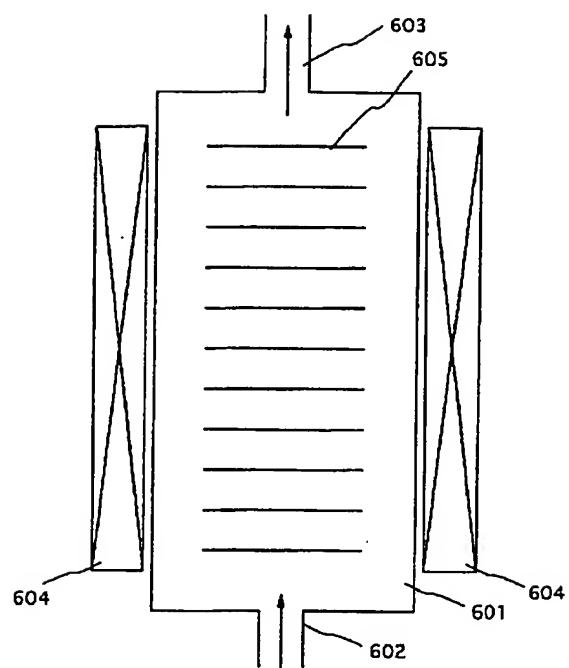
【図9】



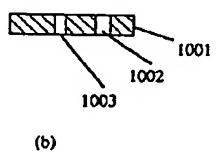
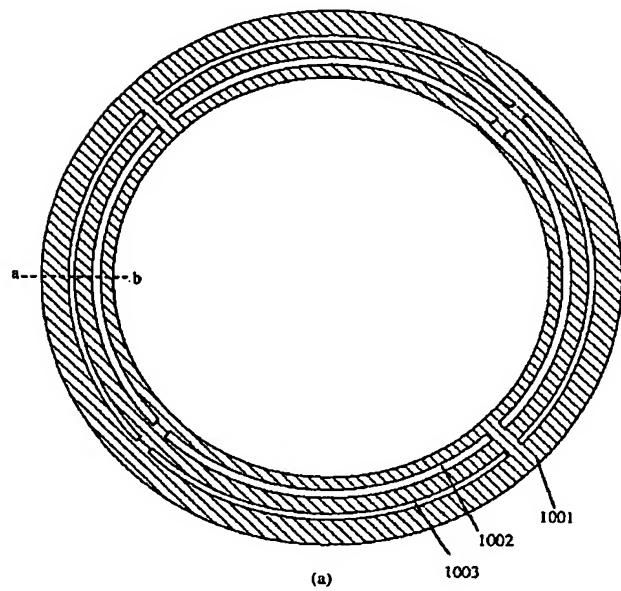
【図5】



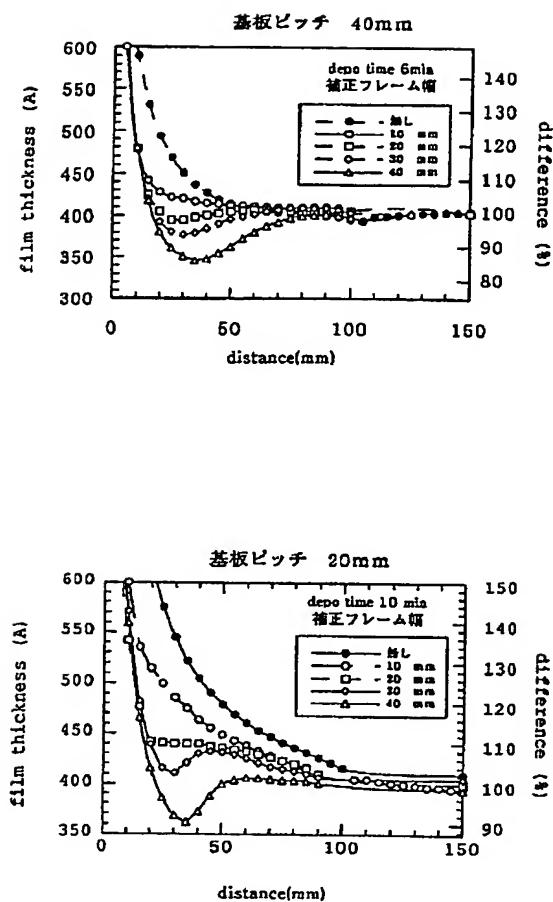
【図6】



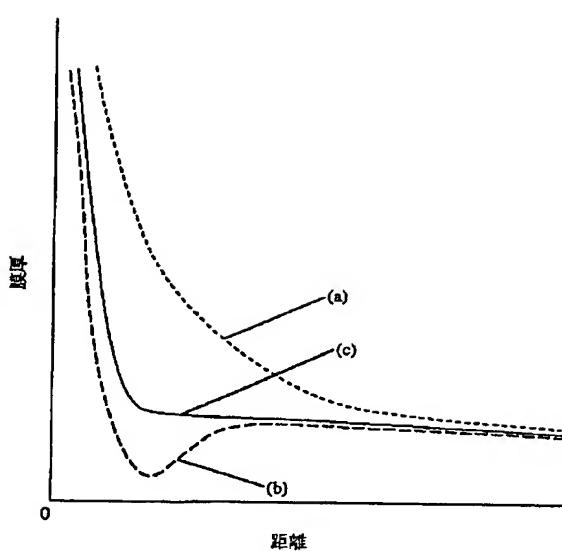
【図10】



【図8】



【図11】



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(21)Application number : 08-203142 (71)Applicant : SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LAB CO LTD
 TDK CORP
 (22)Date of filing : 12.07.1996 (72)Inventor : KOBORI ISAMU
 ARAI MICHIO

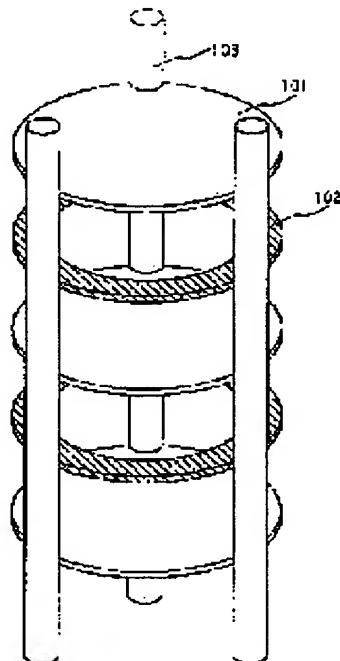
(30)Priority
 Priority number : 07200361 Priority date : 13.07.1995 Priority country : JP

(54) LOW-PRESSURE CVD DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To suppress the growth of a thick film at the peripheral part of the substrate of a coating to be formed by a low-pressure CVD method using an active gas by providing an annular frame which opposes the peripheral part of the substrate between at least two substrates which are installed by lamination with a specific gap.

SOLUTION: With at least two substrates 101, a coating formation surface opposes a correction frame 102 with a gap of a frame (correction frame) 102, the substrates 101 are supported by a port post 103 or is installed on a tray which is supported by the port post 103, and is installed in the reaction container of a pressure reducing CVD device. The correction frame 102 is a flat plate with nearly an annular shape (ring shape) with a specific width. Namely, it is a flat plate with an opening which is nearly similar to an outer shape. By adjusting the width (frame width) of the flat surface at an annular part on the flat surface of the correction frame 102, the film thickness of the coating at the peripheral part of the substrate can be controlled.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 10.07.2003

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The low pressure CVD system characterized by preparing the annular frame which forms membranes to at least two substrates which have predetermined spacing and were installed by carrying out a laminating in the reaction container, and which is a low pressure CVD system and countered between said substrates at the periphery of a substrate.

[Claim 2] It is the low pressure CVD system which has predetermined spacing and was installed by carrying out a laminating in the reaction container and which forms membranes to at least two substrates. Between said substrates It is the low pressure CVD system which the annular frame which countered the periphery of a substrate is prepared and is characterized by the thing in which this frame has an outline annular flat-surface configuration, and which it is monotonous, has the appearance of said substrate, and an appearance [/ outline / ****], and is prepared in the coat forming face of said substrate face to face.

[Claim 3] It is the low pressure CVD system which has predetermined spacing and was installed by carrying out a laminating in the reaction container and which forms membranes to at least two substrates. Between said substrates The annular frame which countered the periphery of a substrate is prepared. This frame The low pressure CVD system characterized by the thing which have an outline annular flat-surface configuration, and which it is monotonous, and it has the appearance of said substrate, and an appearance [/ outline / ****], is prepared in the coat forming face of said substrate face to face, and is established for an unit, two or more notch sections, or puncturing.

[Claim 4] It is the low pressure CVD system characterized by being prepared near the boat column with which the notch section or puncturing supports a substrate in claim 3.

[Claim 5] It is the low pressure CVD system characterized by the magnitude of the appearance of a frame being the magnitude of the appearance of a substrate, outline identitas, or the magnitude beyond it in claims 1-4.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention is faced boiling the reduced pressure (LP) CVD method using activity gas, and forming a coat more, and relates to the approach and equipment which form the coat which has uniform thickness distribution in each substrate side to a lot of substrates.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The reduced pressure (LP) CVD method is known as an approach of preparing the silicon film (amorphous [polycrystal and]), the oxidation silicon film, etc. on a substrate. A reduced pressure CVD method is an approach which material gas is drawn and forms a coat in a reaction container at a substrate top using a gaseous-phase chemical reaction under reduced pressure of 1 or less Torr extent of pressures in a reaction container. The conventional low pressure CVD system is shown in drawing 6 . In the reaction container 601, it is supported with the boat column which is not illustrated, and a substrate 605 opens predetermined spacing, carries out a laminating, and is formed. A substrate is not only directly installed in a boat (not shown), but a tray is prepared in a boat and a substrate is installed on this tray in many cases. Reactant gas flows from the gas input 602, and exhaust air is made from an exhaust port 603. The reaction container 601 is heated at a heater 204. Like the equipment shown in drawing 6 , to a lot of substrates installed in the reaction container, membranes can be processed and formed to coincidence and the reduced pressure CVD method is suitable for high production.

[0003]

[Description of the Prior Art] However, it is this reduced pressure CVD method, and is especially Si two H6. When using intense activity gas of a reaction called O₂+SiH₄, the coat formed has the problem that thickness becomes thick from the core of a substrate in the periphery of a substrate, and distribution of the thickness within a substrate side tends to become an ununiformity. In addition, in order to raise productivity, it is necessary to narrow spacing of each substrate in a reaction container, and to process the substrate of many in one-time processing as possible. However, if spacing of a substrate is narrowed, the thickness near a substrate center will become remarkably thin, and the increment in the thickness of the periphery of a substrate will be promoted more relatively. Therefore, uniform thickness distribution is not acquired in a substrate side in many cases.

[0004] for example, drawing 7 -- the conventional LPCVD -- thickness distribution **** in membrane formation of the a-Si film by law. It sets to drawing 7 and is Si two H6 as reactant gas. Using, membrane formation temperature is 465 degrees C and Si two H6. It is partial pressure 0.18Torr. In drawing 7 , the distance to the core of a substrate is shown from one side of distance (distance) and a substrate (here 300mm**). As shown in drawing 7 , when substrate pitches (substrate spacing) are any which are 10mm, 20mm, and 40mm, the thickness of a substrate periphery, here the distance of 0mm, i.e., perimeter [substrate] - about 50mm part, is thick as compared with the substrate central part (here about 50mm - 150mm part). Therefore, since the field where the thickness distribution within a substrate side becomes uniform will be restricted, substrate area is not used effectively. Depending on the case, thickness uniform only to about 50% of substrate area was not obtained, but it had become the fall of productivity, and the cause of cost quantity.

[0005] Moreover, in the reduced pressure CVD method, in order to make thickness distribution into homogeneity, making substrate spacing large is also performed. In drawing 7 , thickness distribution understands the direction of 40mm for the effectiveness of extending substrate spacing also from it being homogeneity in the time of substrate spacing being 10mm, and the time of being 40mm. However, if substrate spacing is made large, since the number of sheets of the substrate which can be processed to

coincidence will become fewer, productivity is fallen and the merit of the reduced pressure CVD method of the abundant processing in batch processing fades. Especially, it is Si two H6. O₂+SiH₄ Since the thickness in a substrate periphery tends to become thick when the gas of a system is used, it is necessary to take large substrate spacing, and the fall of productivity becomes remarkable. Therefore, the conventional reduced pressure CVD method made difficult the cost fall of the product using the substrate formed by the reduced pressure CVD method.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is set to the reduced pressure CVD method using activity gas, and aims at controlling the distribution within a substrate side of the amount of supply on the front face of a substrate of a coat formation ingredient. This invention aims at controlling the distribution within the substrate side of thickness in the reduced pressure CVD method using activity gas. This invention aims at raising the homogeneity of the thickness distribution within the substrate side of the coat formed in the reduced pressure CVD method using activity gas, having high productivity. In the reduced pressure CVD method using activity gas, this invention suppresses growth of the thickness of the substrate periphery of the coat formed, and aims at raising the homogeneity of thickness distribution.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is the low pressure CVD system which was installed by this invention's having predetermined spacing in a reaction container, and carrying out the laminating of the above-mentioned technical problem to a ***** sake and which forms membranes to at least two substrates, and is the low pressure CVD system characterized by preparing the annular frame which countered between said substrates at the periphery of a substrate.

[0008] Other configurations of this invention are low pressure CVD systems which have predetermined spacing and were installed by carrying out a laminating in the reaction container and which form membranes to at least two substrates. Between said substrates The annular frame which countered the periphery of a substrate is prepared, it is monotonous and this frame is a low pressure CVD system characterized by the thing for which it has an outline annular flat-surface configuration, and which it has the appearance of said substrate, and an appearance [/ outline / ***], and is prepared in the coat forming face of said substrate face to face.

[0009] The installation condition of the substrate of the low pressure CVD system of this invention is shown in drawing 1 . As shown in drawing 1 , at least two substrates 101 are installed on the tray which the frame (henceforth an amendment frame) 102 was placed in between, and the coat forming face had countered with the amendment frame 102, and supported on the boat 103, or was supported on the boat column, and are installed in the reaction container of a low pressure CVD system. By the above-mentioned configuration, even if it narrows substrate spacing, the increment in the thickness in the periphery of a substrate of the coat formed can be prevented, and thickness distribution within a substrate side can be made very uniform. Therefore, membrane formation to the substrate of the coat of uniform thickness distribution can be performed with sufficient productivity. Moreover, also with the conventional magnitude, since a reaction container can narrow spacing of a substrate, it comes out of it to make into several times over the past the number of sheets of the substrate which can be processed to coincidence. Moreover, the substrate itself is enlargeable. Therefore, productivity can be raised sharply and low cost-ization can be attained. Moreover, in the approach and equipment of this invention, a membrane formation rate, membranous quality, etc. are not different from the former.

[0010] The flat-surface configuration of an amendment frame is shown in drawing 3 . An amendment frame has the outline annular (the shape of a ring) of specific width of face and has a typically monotonous flat-surface configuration, as shown in drawing 3 (A) and (B). That is, it is a plate with puncturing [*** / an appearance / almost]. The width of face 302 and 312 of the flat surface of an annular part in the flat surface of an amendment frame is called frame width of face below. The thickness of the coat of a substrate periphery is controllable by adjusting frame width of face. The effectiveness which controls the increment in thickness of the coat of a substrate periphery becomes large, so that frame width of face is enlarged. On the contrary, if frame width of face is made small, the condition of not preparing an amendment frame will be approached and the depressor effect of the increment in thickness of the coat of a substrate periphery will fade. An amendment frame is good also not only considering a plate but the cross-section configuration as various forms, such as a circle, an ellipse, a rectangular head, and a polygon.

[0011] The appearance (configuration of a periphery) of an amendment frame has the form which was [/ outline] similar to appearances of a substrate (or tray), such as a round shape and a square, in order to counter the periphery of a substrate. the magnitude (it is the diameter when a substrate and a frame are

circular) of the appearance of an amendment frame -- the magnitude of the appearance of a substrate (or tray), and an outline -- the same or the thing which has the magnitude beyond it is used. That is, it is made for the circumference of a substrate not to overflow outside the amendment frame which counters. The effectiveness that it will control increase of the thickness of a substrate periphery if the magnitude of the appearance of an amendment frame is smaller than the magnitude of the appearance of a substrate (or tray) is not fully acquired. Anythings can be used if it has the property in which a coat formation ingredient adheres, as an ingredient which constitutes an amendment frame. Moreover, it has thermal resistance and what has easy processing is desirable. Typically, although a quartz is used, a metal, glass, SiC, etc. can be used for others. The thickness of an amendment frame should just be extent from which moderate reinforcement is obtained.

[0012] An amendment frame is installed between substrates (or tray), and is estranged and prepared from any substrates of both. When installing a substrate in both sides of a substrate or a tray and forming membranes to substrate both sides in a reaction container, an amendment frame is installed in the middle location between substrates (distance). On the other hand, when installing a substrate only in a field on the other hand and forming [of a tray] membranes only to one field of a substrate, as compared with the distance of the coat forming face of a substrate, and the amendment frame prepared in the coat forming face side, distance of this amendment frame and the rear face (namely, side which is not aimed at membrane formation) of the substrate with which this amendment frame counters, or a tray may be made small. By doing in this way, spacing which installs a substrate is made smaller, it can process now to coincidence to more substrates, and productivity increases. Of course, the location of an amendment frame may be a middle location between substrates. Moreover, two or more amendment frames may be prepared.

[0013] Moreover, in the reaction container, other configurations of this invention had predetermined spacing, and carried out the laminating of them and they were installed. It is the low pressure CVD system which forms membranes to at least two substrates. Between said substrates The annular frame which countered the periphery of a substrate is prepared. This frame It is monotonous and is the low pressure CVD system characterized by the thing which have an outline annular flat-surface configuration, and which it has the appearance of said substrate, and an appearance [/ outline / ****], is prepared in the coat forming face of said substrate face to face, and is established for an unit, two or more notch sections, or puncturing.

[0014] By preparing an amendment frame, the case where thickness becomes thin partially arises especially in a substrate periphery. In such a case, the thickness of the coat of a substrate of an amendment frame prepares the notch section and puncturing in the location which counters the part which becomes thin, and its near. The coat which has the thickness distribution within a thereby more uniform substrate side can be formed. Consequently, thickness control with a delicate coat becomes possible.

[0015] The example of the formation condition of the coat at the time of using an amendment frame for drawing 5 is shown. For example, when the low pressure CVD system using the above-mentioned amendment frame performs coat formation to a lot of substrates, as shown in drawing 5 (A) and (B), in the periphery of the formed coats 501 and 511, the thin fields 502 and 512 may be partially formed for thickness. It is used in order to support a lot of substrates or trays as this field and a reason 502 and 512 are formed, and a coat formation ingredient adheres to the *** boat columns 503 and 513, or it is thought according to the cause of ** that the inflow of the coat formation ingredient on the front face of a substrate near the boat column is barred with a boat column that it is for the coat formation ingredient near a boat column to decrease.

[0016] As a cure of this phenomenon, the amendment frame shown in drawing 4 is used. Other flat-surface configurations of an amendment frame are shown in drawing 4 . The amendment frames 401 and 411 of drawing 4 (A) and (B) have the notch sections 402 and 412. This notch section is prepared in the location corresponding to the boat columns 403 and 413 of an amendment frame. Moreover, it may replace with the notch section and you may be puncturing. The notch section and puncturing may be put side by side according to a situation.

[0017] thus -- By preparing the notch section or puncturing in an amendment frame, reduction of the coat formation ingredient in the substrate periphery and near a boat column can be prevented. [at the time of the membrane formation using an amendment frame] Consequently, reduction of the thickness of the coat near the boat column can be prevented, and thickness distribution in a substrate periphery can also be made into homogeneity.

[0018] Although the configuration and magnitude of the notch sections 402 and 412 are arbitrary, it is important that it is what can fully negate reduction of the thickness of the substrate circumference by existence of the column of a boat.

[0019]

[Function] As shown in drawing 7, the thickness distribution in LP-CVD method using activity reactant gas can be approximated in two straight lines. This is A and area B and is mainly considered that it is shown that membrane formation by two kinds of coat formation ingredients (active species) with which a reaction factor differs from surface coverage etc. is performed. This is considered to have contributed for forming such thickness distribution. Here, Rb of the activity inferior to Ra presupposes that the coat is constituted, respectively as a coat formation ingredient of area A as activity Ra (that is, a reaction factor and surface coverage are high) and a coat formation ingredient of area B. Activity Ra is faced flowing between substrates from a substrate periphery, almost all Ra forms a coat by the substrate periphery, and before being followed and attached near the center of a substrate, it will be consumed. On the other hand, since Rb can fully flow from Ra not to activity but to near the center of a substrate, it adheres to the whole substrate front face mostly at homogeneity. Therefore, the thickness of a substrate periphery will become thicker than the central part of a substrate. And in order that the amount supplied by flowing (diffusion) may decrease to consumption of activity Ra so that substrate spacing becomes narrow, the amount of Rb which arrives to the center of a substrate decreases more. Consequently, the thickness of a substrate center section will become thinner to a substrate periphery.

[0020] These people found out that what is necessary was just to establish the location which consumes activity Ra in the periphery of a substrate, in order to solve this problem. As mentioned above, among two or more substrates with which a coat is formed, it is monotonous, and this invention prepares in parallel what has the property in which the coat formation ingredient which has an outline annular flat-surface configuration as an amendment frame, and which has an appearance [/ appearance / of a substrate / and outline / ****], and was countered and prepared in the coat forming face of said substrate adheres to a substrate side, without touching a substrate and a tray. Then, at the time of membrane formation, since the activity coat formation ingredient Ra adheres not only to a substrate but to an amendment frame, the consumption of the active species in near a substrate periphery increases. Therefore, the amount of supply of the coat formation ingredient to a substrate periphery can control as compared with the case where an amendment frame is not prepared to decrease. Consequently, the increment in thickness of the coat in the periphery of a substrate can be prevented.

[0021] Furthermore, the ununiformity of thickness distribution of the substrate periphery which the delicate control of the thickness of a substrate periphery of is attained, for example, is produced by existence of the column of a boat by preparing the notch section and puncturing in an amendment frame can be reduced. As a reason which this effectiveness produces, since the area of an amendment frame is small as compared with other parts (the rate that the field of an amendment frame occupies to per unit area is small), the coating weight of the part which prepared the notch section or puncturing of an amendment frame of a coat formation ingredient decreases, and its consumption of a coat formation ingredient decreases. Consequently, it is because many coat formation ingredients are supplied and thickness becomes thick from other parts to the field on a substrate of the location which counters the notch section and puncturing.

[0022] When the intense activity gas of a reaction is used for this invention, the effectiveness of equalization of thickness distribution is large. Moreover, when the diffusing capacity of the active species of reactant gas influences a growth rate greatly, this invention's is especially more effective than substrate temperature. Therefore, Si two H6 The case where use and the silicon film is formed, and O2 SiH4 This invention is effective, when using and forming the oxidation silicon film. Below, an example is shown.

[0023]

[Example]

[Example 1] It is Si two H6 as source gas. With used LP-CVD method, the example which formed the a-Si film on the substrate is shown. The low pressure CVD system used for drawing 2 in the example 1 is shown. In drawing 2, in the reaction container 201, it is supported with the boat column which is not illustrated, and a substrate 205 and the amendment frame 206 open predetermined spacing, carry out a laminating, and are prepared. Reactant gas flows from the gas input 202, and exhaust air is made from an exhaust port 203. The reaction container 201 is heated at a heater 204. As a substrate 205, the glass with low alkali content of 300mmx300mm and Corning 7059 grade with a thickness of 1.1mm is used. The amendment frame 206 has the same structure as the amendment frame 311 shown in drawing 3 (B), and is constituted by 300mmx300mm and the quartz substrate with a thickness of 3mm.

[0024] Next, as shown in drawing 1, a substrate 205 and the amendment frame 206 are held and it is arranged in LP-CVD system. Here, a substrate pitch (substrate spacing) tries the membrane formation about two cases, 40mm and 20mm. Moreover, the amendment frame 206 is formed in the middle between each

substrate 205.

[0025] Membrane formation temperature is 465 degrees C, and a quantity of gas flow is Si two H6. They are 300scm(s), pressure 0.36Torr, and Si two H6 about 300scm(s) and helium. It is partial pressure 0.18Torr. Substrate spacing sets membrane formation time amount to 6min at the time of 40mm, substrate spacing sets membrane formation time amount to 10min at the time of 20mm, and the a-Si film is formed in 400A thickness. Here, in the frame width of face of the amendment frame 206, 0mm (with no amendment frame), 10mm, 20mm, 30mm, 40mm, and conditions were changed, and membrane formation was performed.

Thickness distribution in the substrate flat surface of the a-Si film which formed membranes in the example 1 to drawing 8 is shown. In drawing 8, distance (distance) shows the distance from the periphery of a substrate, and a 150mm point is the core of a substrate. As shown in drawing 8 (A) and (B), as for the formed a-Si film, it turns out that thickness decreases by the amendment frame 206, and the thickness of a substrate circumference part is thin, so that the frame width of face of the amendment frame 206 is large.

[0026] Moreover, the degree of the reduction of thickness at the time of the direction in case substrate spacing is 20mm forming the amendment frame 206 is large. That is, thickness distribution changes [the one where substrate spacing is smaller] with existence of an amendment frame a lot. The a-Si film which has uniform thickness on a substrate as mentioned above was able to be formed.

[0027] [Example 2] An example 2 shows the configuration which prevents becoming the shadow of the column of a boat and some a-Si film formed becoming thin. In the example 2, what has the configuration of drawing 4 (B) was used as an amendment frame. That is, in the amendment frame 411, the notch section 412 is formed in near the location where the column 413 of a boat touches. Frame width of face of 20mm and the notch section made the used amendment frame the angle hole of the shape of a square of 1.5cm angle. The diameter of a boat column was set to 30mm.

[0028] Membrane formation conditions (a type of gas, a pressure, membrane formation time amount, membrane formation rate) presupposed that it is the same as that of an example 1. Substrate spacing is set to 30mm and can prepare an amendment frame in the middle between substrates in parallel with a substrate side.

[0029] Thus, the result of having formed membranes is shown in drawing 9. Drawing 9 shows the thickness at the time of not preparing with the case where the notch section is prepared in the amendment frame of the part of 15mm inside from the periphery edge of a substrate. When the notch section is not prepared, the location where about 50A of thickness becomes thin is generated covering about 4cm width of face. On the other hand, when the notch section is prepared, most change of thickness is not seen. Thus, even if the boat column exists in the amendment frame by preparing the notch section, the a-Si film which has uniform thickness distribution in a substrate periphery can be formed.

[0030] [Example 3] In the example 3, puncturing is prepared in an amendment frame and the example which equalized the thickness of a substrate periphery more is shown. The example of thickness distribution of a coat in drawing 11 is shown. The thickness of a substrate periphery became thin beyond the need, and the amendment frame used in the example 1 had the case where the homogeneity within a field of thickness was not fully acquired, although (b) was able to control increase of the thickness of the coat formed in a substrate periphery when an amendment frame was not used, and an amendment frame was used from (a) as shown in drawing 11. Then, puncturing is prepared in an amendment frame and extent of thickness control is eased on it.

[0031] The configuration of the amendment frame used for drawing 10 in the example 3 is shown. Drawing 10 (b) is the a-b cross section of drawing 10 (a). As shown in drawing 10, puncturing 1002 and 1003 is formed in a frame 1001. Puncturing is prepared so that the coat formed may become uniform [thickness] in the periphery of a substrate, and the configuration, a location, and magnitude are arbitrary. Moreover, it may replace with puncturing and the notch section may be prepared. For example, if slit-like puncturing is concentrically prepared partly as shown in drawing 1010, as shown in drawing 11 (c), as compared with the case where puncturing is not prepared, the thickness in a substrate periphery can change gently-sloping, and can raise the homogeneity within a substrate side further. Although there is an inclination which will get worse if the ununiformity of the thickness of a substrate periphery at the time of preparing an amendment frame has narrow substrate spacing, by preparing puncturing (or notch section) in an amendment frame, as an example 3 shows, the homogeneity of the thickness within a substrate side can be raised, consequently many substrates can be installed in a reaction container, and productivity can perform high coat formation of the homogeneity within a field highly more.

[0032] Puncturing may prepare much puncturing of not only the shape of a slit but a round head, or a square configuration. An aperture may be replaced with. If the rate of the area which the field of an amendment

frame occupies to per unit area of an amendment frame by enlarging puncturing or increasing a number becomes low, extent of thickness control will become low. Furthermore, delicate control of the thickness of a substrate periphery is attained by applying the rate of the area which the field of an amendment frame occupies to per unit area of an amendment frame to a core, and changing it from the periphery of an amendment frame by changing the aperture (magnitude) of puncturing, and a number and a configuration according to a coat membrane formation condition, (to namely, frame cross direction). Consequently, the coat which has the very uniform homogeneity within a field can be formed.

[0033]

[Effect of the Invention] It was able to set to the reduced pressure CVD method using activity gas, and the distribution within a substrate side of the amount of supply on the front face of a substrate of a coat formation ingredient was able to be controlled by this invention. Moreover, in the reduced pressure CVD method using activity gas, the distribution within the substrate side of thickness was controllable by this invention. Moreover, the homogeneity of the thickness distribution within the substrate side of the coat formed was able to be raised, having high productivity in the reduced pressure CVD method using activity gas by this invention. Moreover, by this invention, in the reduced pressure CVD method using activity gas, increase of the thickness of the substrate periphery of the coat formed was able to be suppressed, and the homogeneity of thickness distribution was able to be raised. Moreover, in the reduced pressure CVD method using activity gas, the reduction of the thickness distribution near [in a substrate periphery] a boat column under the effect of the boat column supporting a substrate or a tray was able to be prevented by this invention.

[Translation done.]

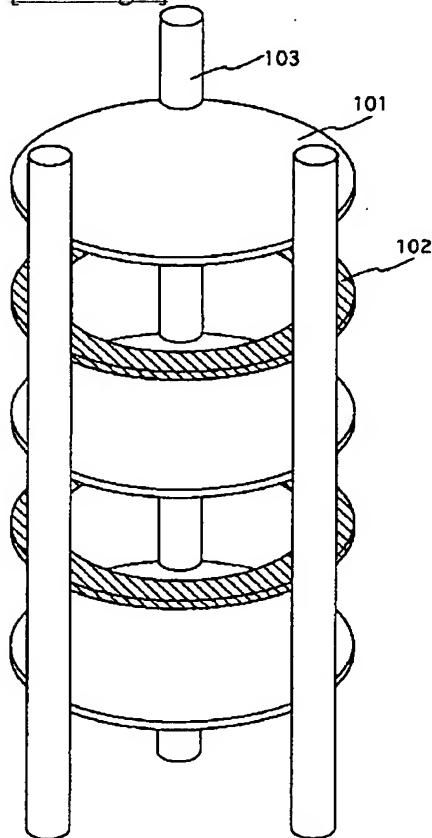
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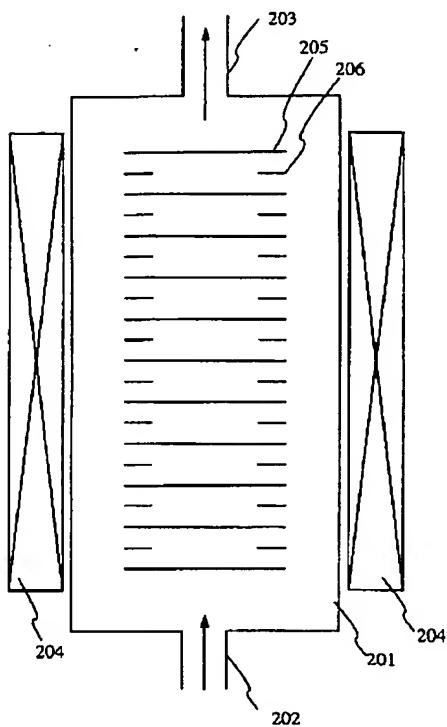
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2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

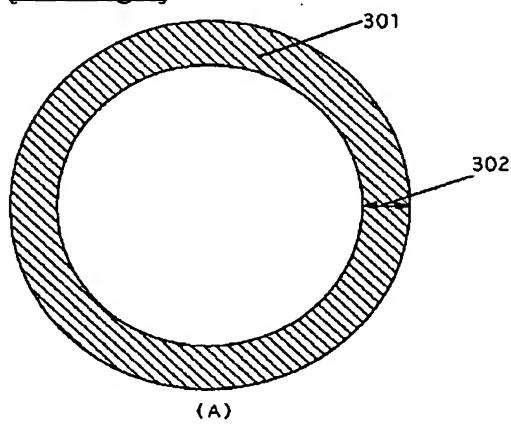
[Drawing 1]



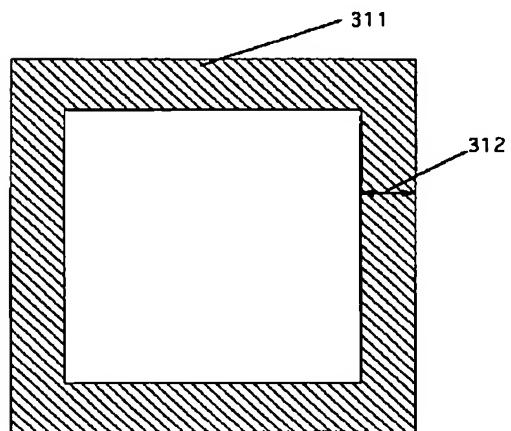
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]

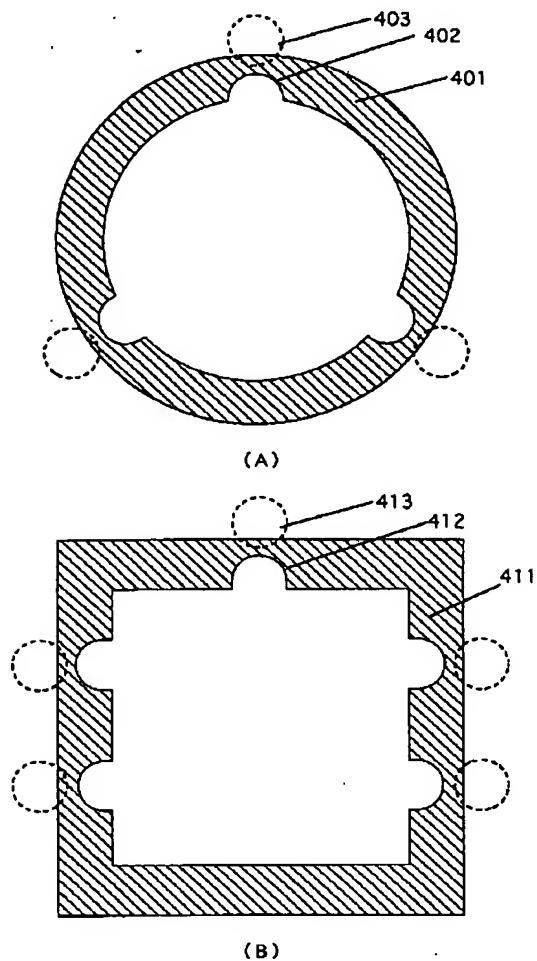


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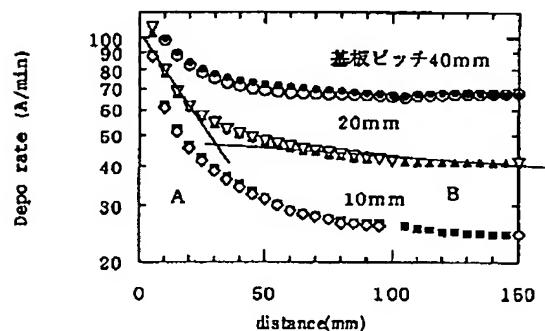


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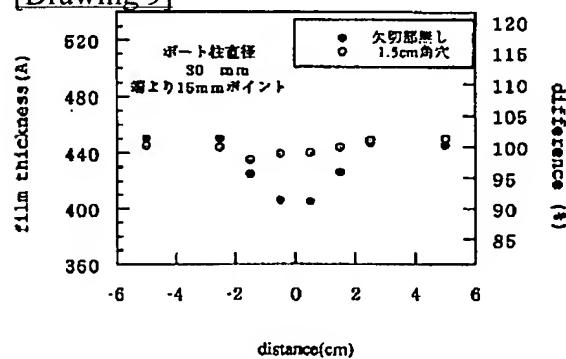
[Drawing 4]



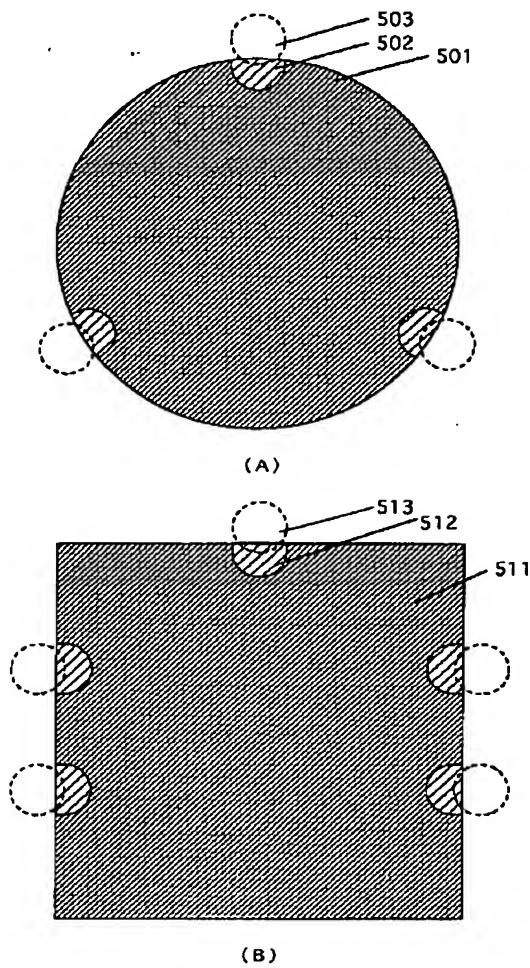
[Drawing 7]



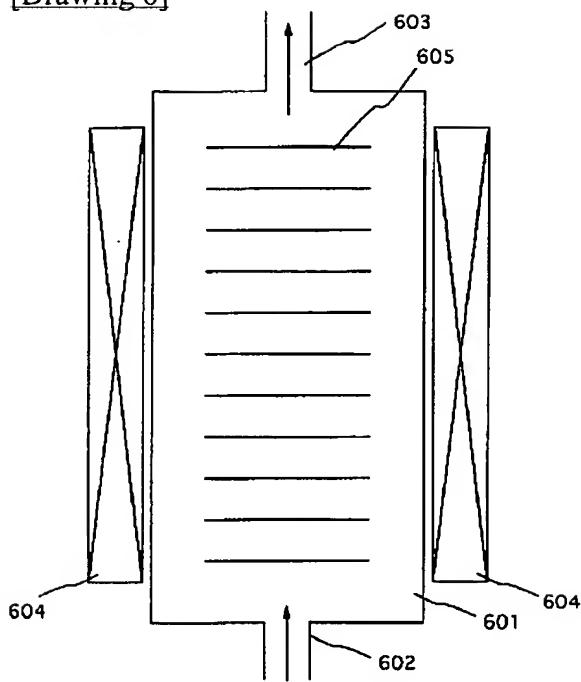
[Drawing 9]



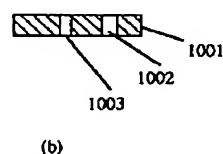
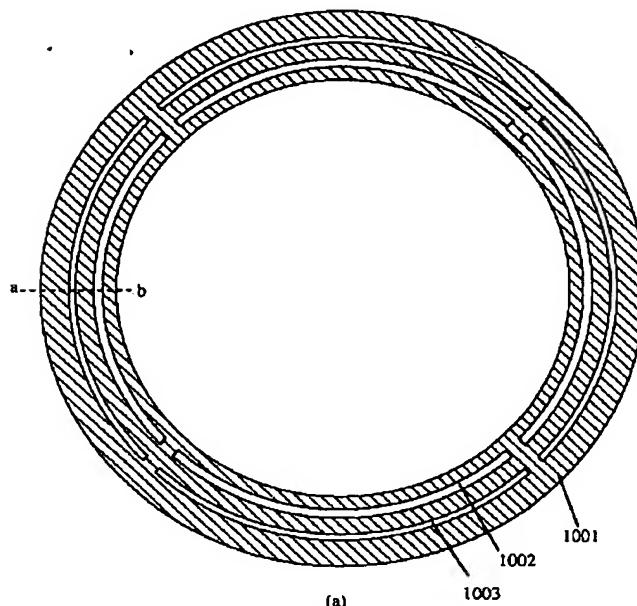
[Drawing 5]



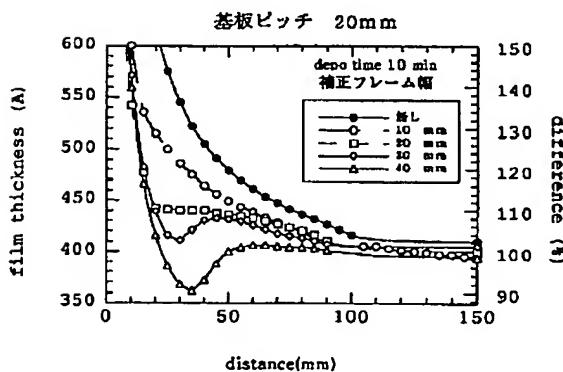
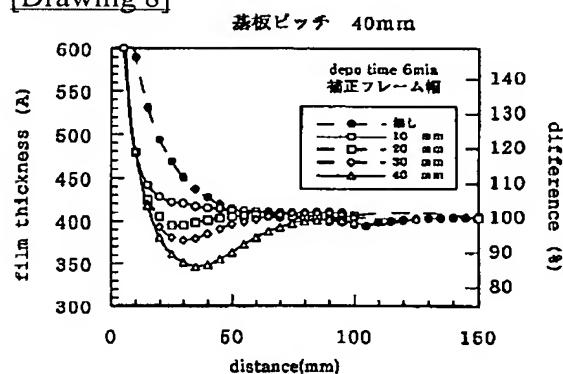
[Drawing 6]



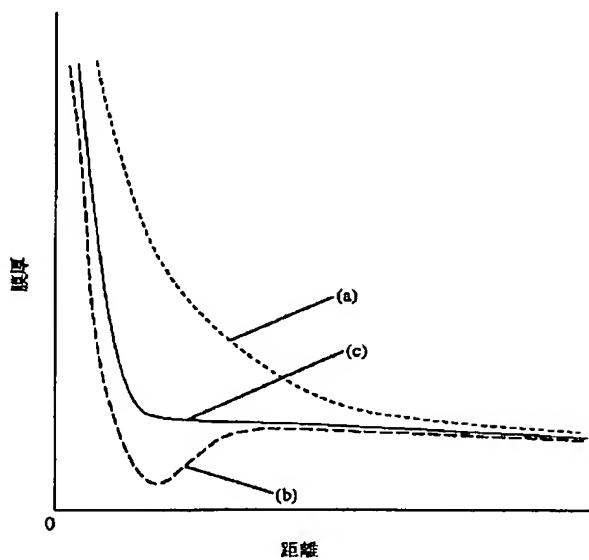
[Drawing 10]



[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 11]



[Translation done.]